

NIP-241
P6084/AM

LIST OF INVENTORS' NAMES AND ADDRESSES

Masaharu NISHIDA, Tokyo, JAPAN;

Hiroshi MITSUMAKI, Mito, JAPAN;

Takeshi SATO, Hitachinaka, JAPAN.

RECORDED - INDEXED

NIP-241
P6084/AM

United States Patent Application

Title of the Invention

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MANAGING CONSUMER
GOODS USED IN AN ANALYZER

Inventors

Masaharu NISHIDA,

Hiroshi MITSUMAKI,

Takeshi SATO.

CONFIDENTIAL - PROSECUTION

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MANAGING CONSUMER GOODS USED IN
AN ANALYZER

5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001]

The present invention relates to a method and apparatus for managing consumer goods used in an analyzer installed in a laboratory where clinical laboratory tests are conducted.

[0002]

Japanese Application Patent Laid-open Publication No. Hei 10-10132 has disclosed the details of an automatic analyzer that facilitates a classification process of printed measurement results and increases efficiency in information management in a laboratory office.

[0003]

Japanese Application Patent Laid-open Publication No. Hei 8-94626 has disclosed an automatic analyzer, which comprises vessels which have a one-dimensional barcode assigned to each of them that stores an identification code and lot number of a calibrator or a control sample contained therein, reagent bottles which have a two-dimensional barcode assigned to each of them that stores information on the calibrator or the control sample and reagent information, a barcode reader which reads each barcode of said vessels and said reagent bottles, and a memory unit which links barcode information that has been

read from said vessels and said reagent bottles and registers the information.

[0004]

In regard to a conventional analyzer used for
5 clinical laboratory tests, a user of the analyzer places
an order for a necessary quantity of consumer goods from
appropriate consumer goods suppliers based on an
inventory quantity of the consumer goods.

[0005]

10 Said suppliers supply consumer goods to the user of
the analyzer, every time the user of the analyzer places
an order for the consumer goods.

[0006]

15 In regard to said conventional analyzer, a user of
the analyzer manages necessary consumer goods; therefore,
there is a possibility that he or she may by mistake
forget to place an order for the necessary consumer goods.

[0007]

20 In particular, when it is necessary to place an order
for consumer goods from a plurality of suppliers, there
are more possibilities that human error can take place.

[0008]

25 In addition, in some cases, to easily contact a
plurality of consumer goods suppliers, a user of an
analyzer (analyzer administrator) uses an agent that is
assigned to negotiate with a plurality of consumer goods
suppliers to place an order for and purchase consumer
goods; however, to use an agent, agent's cost and

DO NOT FILE

brokerage fees have to be added to the cost of the purchased consumer goods; and as a result, purchasing consumer goods is costly.

5 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0009]

The main purpose of the present invention is to provide a method and apparatus which prevent order loss from occurring due to an analyzer user's human error and also enable consumer goods required by the user of the analyzer to be purchased at cheaper prices by using electronics media typified by a telephone line so that the number of tests per item and consumption status of consumables that have been analyzed by the analyzer can automatically be transmitted to consumer goods suppliers.

[0010]

In order to realize the above purpose, the present invention consists of means for recording information of consumer goods consumed by an analyzer, means for sorting consumption information of said consumer goods by consumer goods supplier, means for transmitting the consumer goods information sorted according to consumer goods supplier to appropriate consumer goods suppliers, electronics data transmission media typified by a telephone line, and single or a plurality of consumer goods suppliers who are equipped with means for receiving said information.

[0011]

In the present invention, reagent, standard solution, quality control samples and consumables consumed by an analyzer are called "consumer goods", and "reagent" is used when reagent, standard solution, and quality control samples are generically called for.

5 [0012]

On the above premise, substantially, the present invention provides a method and apparatus that will be described hereafter.

10 [0013]

The present invention provides a method (or apparatus) of managing consumer goods used in an analyzer, which comprises a step (or means) of monitoring consumption status of consumer goods consumed by an analyzer and receiving the information on consumption status, a step (or means) of analyzing the consumption status of consumer goods used in an analyzer according to consumer goods supplier and according to consumer goods that said consumer goods suppliers deal in, and a step (or means) of transmitting the analyzed consumer goods consumption status or supply management information based on said consumer goods consumption status to a management unit for the analyzer or consumer goods suppliers' supply management units.

25 [0014]

The present invention provides a method (or apparatus) of managing consumer goods used in an analyzer, which comprises a step (means) of monitoring consumption

DOCUMENT NUMBER

status of consumer goods consumed by an analyzer and receiving the information on consumption status, a step (means) of analyzing the consumption status of consumer goods used in an analyzer according to consumer goods supplier and according to consumer goods that said consumer goods suppliers deal in, and a step (means) of transmitting the analyzed consumer goods consumption status or supply management information based on said consumer goods consumption status to a supply management unit for a consumer goods vendor that intermediates between a management unit for the analyzer and consumer goods suppliers.

[0015]

The present invention provides a method (or apparatus) of managing consumer goods used in an analyzer, which comprises a step (means) of obtaining consumer goods consumption status information provided through a step that monitors consumption status of consumer goods consumed by an analyzer and receives the information on consumption status and a step that analyzes the consumption status of consumer goods used in an analyzer according to consumer goods that consumer goods suppliers deal in, and a step (means) of transmitting consumer goods supply information based on the obtained consumer goods consumption status information to a management unit for the analyzer or a consumer goods vendor's supply management unit.

[0016]

The present invention provides a method (or apparatus) of managing consumer goods used in an analyzer, which comprises a step (or means) of monitoring consumption status of consumer goods consumed by an analyzer and transmitting the monitoring results, a step (or means) of receiving the consumption status information, a step (or means) of analyzing the consumption status of consumer goods used in an analyzer according to consumer goods supplier and according to consumer goods that said consumer goods suppliers deal in, a step (or means) of transmitting the analyzed consumer goods consumption status and supply management information to a management unit for the analyzer, consumer goods suppliers' supply management units or a consumer goods vendor's supply management unit, a step (or means) of confirming supply status based on the consumer goods supply management information, and a step (or means) of requesting payment from an analyzer administrator, consumer goods suppliers or a consumer goods vendor in consideration of use of the information based on said step that monitors consumer goods consumption status and said step that analyzes the consumer goods consumption status.

[0017]

In addition, the present invention provides a method and apparatus for managing reagent that typifies consumer goods.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG.1 is a schematic diagram which illustrates a method of placing an order for and supplying consumer goods used in an analyzer in accordance with the present invention.

FIG.2 is a screen configuration of an information management unit.

FIG.3 is a screen configuration of a reagent supplier's management unit.

FIG.4 is a schematic diagram which illustrates a method of placing an order for and supplying consumer goods used in an analyzer by way of other examples.

FIG.5 is a schematic diagram which illustrates a method of placing an order for and supplying consumer goods used in an analyzer by way of other examples.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0018]

An embodiment of the present invention will be described in detail below, referring to drawings.

[0019]

FIG.1 is a schematic diagram that illustrates a method of placing an order for and supplying consumer goods used in an analyzer, which is a first embodiment of the present invention. Explanation will be given by taking reagent as an example. Accordingly, reagent can be read as consumer goods.

[0020]

As shown in the drawing, a laboratory 10, which is equipped with an analyzer 101, is connected with an information center 11 and reagent suppliers 12 via data transmission media 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 that form networks. Both wired and wireless communications are available for the network connection.

[0021]

An analyzer administrator (a user of an analyzer) 100 who uses and manages the analyzer 101 is assigned to the laboratory 10.

[0022]

The analyzer 101 is connected to an information management unit 90 via a communication line 102. The information management unit 90 is equipped with an operating section 103 that operates the analyzer and conducts information management, a display 104, a memory unit 105, and a keyboard 100.

[0023]

The analyzer 101 comprises a reaction disc 111, a plurality of reaction vessels 112 mounted on the disc's concentric circumference, a reagent disc 113, a plurality of reagent bottles 114 filled with various reagent which are mounted on the reagent disc's concentric circumference, a sample dispensing probe 115, an agitator 116, a cleaner 117, a light source 118, and a multi-wavelength photometer 119 which are disposed in the vicinity of the reaction disc 111, a reagent dispensing probe 120 disposed between the reaction disc 111 and the

reagent disc 113, a sample disc 121 disposed on the rotating circumference of the reagent dispensing probe 120 and also located next to the reagent disc 113, and sample vessels 122 that contain samples.

5

[0024]

All mechanical operations of those pieces of equipment are controlled by a computer 132 via a communication circuit 102 and an interface 131.

[0025]

10

In addition, measurement results obtained by the multi-wavelength photometer 119 are transmitted to the interface 131 via an A/D converter 133, input into the information management unit 90 via the communication line 103 to be analyzed and made use of for a variety of purposes.

15

[0026]

20

In FIG.1, information on consumer goods used in the analyzer 101 is recorded by a recorder 105. Consumption information of said consumer goods that has been recorded by the recorder 105 is sorted according to consumer goods supplier by built-in means for sorting information.

Consumer goods information that has been sorted according to consumer goods supplier is transmitted to an information center 11 by transmission means of the information management unit 90 via data transmission media 21, for example, a telephone line.

25

[0027]

The information center 11 is equipped with an

information analysis unit 131. The information analysis unit 131 comprises database 132, an operating section 133, a keyboard 134 and a screen 135.

[0028]

5 The database 132 collects data on an analyzer installed in each laboratory, consumer goods used therein, reagent suppliers, and consumer goods that are supplied. Accordingly, in place of the information management unit 90, an information analysis unit 131 can sort information 10 according to consumer goods supplier by the built-in information sorting means based on consumer goods consumption information that has been recorded by the recorder 105.

[0029]

15 The information analysis unit 131 analyzes information based on consumption information obtained from an information management unit 90 as well as future consumption information, such as planned analysis methods or the number of analyses, and analyzes consumption 20 status, inventory, consumption trends and predicted dates of complete consumption of consumer goods stored in the analyzer 101. This analysis is conducted according to both reagent supplier and reagent, and the results are recorded in the database 132 as supply information, such 25 as supply date, supply quantity, etc., together with the analytical results, and then transmitted to a laboratory 10, for example, an information management unit 90, via data transmission media 22. The results can be

TOP SECRET SOURCE CODE

transmitted to other management units.

[0030]

An analyzer administrator 100 places an order for each reagent from reagent suppliers 12 (i.e. reagent suppliers A, B, and C), based on analysis information and supply information transmitted from an information center 11. When using a conventional analyzer, the analyzer administrator 100 has to conduct an inventory check to place an order as one of daily tasks; however, this new system enables the administrator to easily place an order for reagent by using information transmitted from the information center 11.

[0031]

The reagent order that has been placed by the analyzer administrator 100 that uses the information management unit 90 is transmitted to management units 141 owned by reagent suppliers A, B, and C that deal in the selected reagent via data transmission media 23, 24, and 25 and then the order data is stored in the management units.

[0032]

The management unit 141 comprises an operating section 145, a screen 146, a memory unit 147, a keyboard 148, and a mouse 149.

[0033]

Reagent a1, a2, a3, and a4 are displayed on the screen 146 together with their supply dates, supply quantities and prices, and the supply information is

recorded in the memory unit 147.

[0034]

The management unit 141 instructs supply task for a person in charge and also transmits supply status information to a laboratory 10, for example, an information management unit 90, and then an analyzer administrator 100 will confirm the supply results and input the data.

[0035]

In the above manner, reagent for which an order has been placed can be timely supplied by reagent suppliers.

[0036]

FIG.2 shows one example of a screen displayed on a display 146. The name of the testing equipment 151, delivery limit 152, reagent suppliers 153, reagent name 154, and the volume of orders placed 155 are displayed.

[0037]

FIG.3 shows one example of a screen displayed on the display 146. The name of the laboratory 161, delivery limit date 162, reagent name 163, and injection quantity 164 are displayed.

[0038]

A user specifies parameters required for measurements, registers samples, and confirms analytical results on the screen (CRT).

[0039]

Some reagent bottles have a barcode attached to the side of each bottle, but not all. The reagent barcode

stores data on reagent bottle identification information, reagent lot number, expiration date, etc. When a reagent barcode reader (not shown) is attached, for example, when a lid of a reagent disc 113 is closed, the barcode reader

5 reads the barcodes of all reagent bottles located on the reagent disc and registers the reagent bottle information that corresponds to each position of a bottle. On the other hand, when a bottle does not have a barcode pasted on it, a user registers reagent bottle information by

10 manually entering information, which would be normally stored in a barcode if the bottle had a barcode attached, from an operating section 103. The reagent bottle information consists of type of reagent, lot number, expiration date, remaining quantity of reagent, etc.

15 Testing items that can be analyzed are specified according to reagent placed on the reagent disc 113, and analysis parameters that define analytical conditions are required. Other methods of specifying analysis parameters are also available such as a method of manually entering necessary parameters for a specified testing item from an operating section 103, or a method of reading data from a floppy disc or a bar sheet.

[0040]

FIG.4 shows a second embodiment of the present invention. Repeated explanation will be avoided by 25 assigning the same numbers to the same components that appeared in a first embodiment shown in FIG.1. Mainly, explanation will be made about new components.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0041]

In this embodiment, an analyzer administrator 100 transmits information on use status and planned use of reagent, which has been obtained by an information management unit 90, to an information center 11 via data transmission media 21, which is the same as the first embodiment; however, what is different is that an order is placed for reagent from the information center 11 by the analyzer administrator 100 via data transmission media 31. Prior to this order, information that includes analytical results, etc. is transmitted to the information management unit 90, which is the same as the first embodiment.

[0042]

The information center 11 which has received the order information places an order for reagent from reagent suppliers A, B, and C via data transmission media 32. A reagent supplier that has received an order will deliver said reagent to the laboratory 10 and also transmits delivery information to an information management unit 90 via data transmission media 23, 24, and 25.

[0043]

FIG.5 shows a third embodiment of the present invention. Repeated explanation will be avoided by assigning the same numbers to the same components that appeared in a first embodiment shown in FIG.1. Mainly, explanation will be made about new components.

[0044]

An analyzer administrator 100 places an order for reagent from a reagent vendor (reagent delivery agent) 170 by using an information management unit 90. The
5 reagent vendor 170 is an agent that intermediates between an analyzer administrator 100 and reagent suppliers 12. The reagent vendor 170 owns a management unit 171, which comprises an operating section 172, a screen 173, a memory unit 174, and a keyboard 175, as is other
10 management units.

[0045]

Information that includes analytical results, etc. obtained from an information analysis unit 131 is transmitted to a management unit 171 owned by a reagent
15 vendor 170 via data transmission media 41.

[0046]

A reagent vendor 170 uses its management unit 171 to place an order for reagent from reagent suppliers A, B, and C according to each reagent via data transmission
20 media 42, 43, and 44.

[0047]

Each reagent supplier delivers reagent to the reagent vendor 170 and also transmits delivery information.

[0048]

25 The reagent vendor 100 delivers the reagent for which an order has been placed to a laboratory 10 and transmits supply information to an information management unit 90 via data transmission media 45.

[0049]

Next, payment request by an information center 11 in the above examples will be explained.

[0050]

5 The payment for analyzing information obtained from an information management unit 90 and creating supply information is requested from a laboratory 10, reagent suppliers 12 and/or a reagent vendor 170 in accordance with other contracts. Those procedures are processed by 10 the information management unit 90, an information analysis unit 131, reagent suppliers' management units 141, and a reagent vendor's management unit 170.

[0051]

15 As explained above, the present invention enables a user of an analyzer to save time when placing an order and also to reliably place an order for consumer goods; and consumer goods suppliers can supply consumer goods at the right time.